THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 24, 1840. | NO. XXXII. OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1032.)

TERMS
OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. 5

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and *Saturdays*, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats*, *Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

A VERY superior bob-tailed Northern Horse, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and a fast traveller.

For sale by C. B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1840. 5

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause earising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every pressge of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swell ngs in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Awes—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phtnisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. —ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON.

FOOT OF RAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 30th of November last, a negro man who calls his name JIM. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, has a down look; had on a Kersin coat and pants, and cotton velvet vest: says he was purchased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dowtin & Yancy, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some white man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what JIM expected; Jim therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839. tf.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The Newburyport Herald of December 24, brings us the following melancholy tale:

One of the most melancholy shipwrecks which have occurred on this coast since the loss, several years ago, of the brig Persia, of Salem, on Eastern Point, Cape Ann, took place on Plum Island, Monday morning, 23d inst. Soon after daylight, Captain Brown, at the hotel, discovered the wreck of a vessel, dismasted, on a reef which lies about 150 yards from the beach, and nearly half a mile east of the hotel. From the papers, trunks and fragments of the vessel, strewed on the beach, she was known to be the brig Pocahontas, Captain James G. Cook, which sailed from Cadiz the latter part of October, for this port. When first discovered, we learn, that three men only were seen, one lashed to the taffrail, nearly or quite naked and apparently dead, and two clinging to the bowsprit. In a short time, and before the intelligence had reached town, the weather being so thick that no signals from the island could be seen, only one man, and he clinging to the bowsprit, remained. The tremendous sea running, rendered it impossible to get any assistance to the only survivor of this ill-fated crew, who maintained his position for some hours (having lost it once and regained it,) in sight of many people on the beach, who had no power to relieve him, until he was swept into the surf a second time, and was seen no more.

When she came into the bay, and whether those on board knew her position during the gale; whether the majority of them were swept off together, or one by one, being overpowered by the intensity of the cold and the violence of the sea—will never be known—as not one of the twelve or thirteen souls on board is left to tell the sad tale. It is heart-rending indeed, that the toil-worn mariner, after beating about on a stormy coast for many days, should be wrecked and perish within sight of the smoke ascending from his own hearth.

Bachelors.—A proposition has been introduced in the Senate of Alabama to tax all Bachelors in the State, of the age of twenty-five years, five dollars—and five dollars a year for each and every year over that age. The Editor of the Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, alluding to the subject, says: "This is perfectly right; all luxuries should be taxed, and there is not even a plausible reason to be offered why that of bachelorism should be exempted, *i. e.* if the taxation should become general throughout the Union; but if it should be imposed in Alabama alone, the consequence would be to prevent foreign competition; and for the sake of the single Ladies therefore, not our own, we protest against the measure."

The following is the best cut at the prevalent puffs of quack Doctors, showing the unheard of virtues of their own nostrums, that we have ever seen:

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The Pomatum of Life.—Dr. Colossus takes transcendant delight in being able at this important juncture in the history of medicine; at a crisis when quacks are prowling and preying over the country, administering their deleterious nostrums to the credulous, robbing the ignorant and humbuggible of their receipts, and killing off poor humanity more rapidly than sword, pestilence, famine or intemperance; he is most transcendantly happy at such a crisis to announce to the afflicted, the wonderful virtues of his all-powerful compound the *Pomatum of Life.*

Its Composition.—The Pomatum of Life, or Resurrection Grease, is a compound of equal parts of the double concentrated extract of buzzard fat and the rectified quint essence of skunk oil, intermingled with highly precipitated decoction of bed bugs' lard, to give it an agreeable perfume of purely vegetable lustre.

Its Virtues.—It is an unfailing remedy for every disease under the sun or moon, and for 15,347 diseases that do not exist, so that allowing one new disease to appear annually, it will meet all contingencies for 15,347 years.

Certificate.—To Dr. Colossus: Your Resurrection Grease, or Life Pomatum, I tried this morning on a skeleton in my office; I gave the frame a thorough saturation of pomatum, wrapped it up in warm blankets, and laid it out in the moonshine—and I was waked up early in the morning by the fellow bawling out for soap and water to wash the grease off his hands, face and body, and for a clean shirt.

Respectfully,
THOMAS BROADLIE.

"I was born to rule," as the school marm said when she brought that instrument down on the back of a boy.

"Delays are dangerous," as the cow said when she jumped out of the way of the locomotive.

"I'll draw you at sight," as the dentist said to the aching tooth.

"To all which I hereby set my hand and seal," as the fellow said when he banged the other fellow's eye what told him he was a liar.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This is a very able and full Report of the condition of the War Department. The views of the Secretary are presented with clearness, and prove that his official supervision has been diligent and intelligent.

The army has been on active duty during the year, in Florida, and on the Western, Northern, and maritime frontiers. Great advantage has accrued from the system of keeping the troops collected in masses—from the camp of instruction at Trenton, and the concentration of the regiments on some of the frontier posts. An increase of company officers is recommended, and enactments to prevent the enlistment of improper recruits.

Appropriations are called for to commence fortifying the outlet of Lake Champlain, and works near Fort Covington, Black Rock, and Detroit—and to complete other works now in progress on the Northern frontier. Also, for completing the chain of posts along the Western frontier, becoming more important daily from the removal thither of the Seminoles and Cherokees.

The defences of the maritime frontier have been closely examined, and found very inadequate. Our navy yards and chief cities are exposed. The port of Boston will be secured by the completion of the works in progress there. An addition to those at Newport is recommended. Portsmouth, Pensacola, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and the ports of the Gulf are all insufficiently protected. Full details will be given in a report ordered by the Senate. The policy of organizing in the vicinity of the forts a volunteer force, advocated in former reports, is again urged, and a plan is submitted for the organization of the militia of the United States. We quote here the language of the Report on this subject, as also on Florida affairs:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from twenty to thirty-seven. The whole term of service to be eight years, four years in the first class and four in the reserve. One fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and mustered at long and stated intervals; for, in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or eminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation, a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you.

Congress having expressed a desire that an attempt should be made to terminate the war in Florida by pacific measures, and appropriated a sum of money for that purpose, the Department, early in the spring, despatched Major General Macomb to open a communication with the Indians, and, if possible, to treat with them. He succeeded with difficulty in obtaining an interview with some of the chiefs and head men, and made an arrangement which it was hoped might put a stop to this long protracted war. Its only result, however has been, the loss of many valuable lives.—Our people fell a sacrifice to their confidence in the good faith and promises of the Indians, and were entrapped and murdered with all the circumstances of cruelty and treachery which distinguish Indian warfare. Composed, as the Florida Indians are of the remnants of tribes that have taken refuge there and acknowledging no common head, no treaty stipulations that are not sanctioned by each and every tribe can be regarded as binding; nor can the government consider the country pacified until there has been a general submission of all the chiefs of the various tribes of Indians inhabiting the peninsula. The experience of the last summer brings with it the painful conviction that the war must be prosecuted until Florida is freed from these ruthless savages. The late treacherous and cruel conduct is too generally known to require a repitition of the revolting recital. It has been such as is calculated to deprive them of the sympathy of the humane, and to convince the most peaceable of the necessity of subduing them by force.—With this view the regular forces have been augmented in Florida as much as the circumstances of the country will permit, and orders have been given to change, for the present the theatre of operations. The frequent murders committed in West and Middle Florida, show that there are still small bands of indians lurking there, and it is the determination of the Department, in the first place, to drive them from that portion of the territory and free the settlement from further molestation. In the mean time, the posts on the Atlantic and Gulf will be maintained, in order to protect the passing trade, in which effort it is expected the navy will co operate For this purpose, the vessels hitherto employed on the coast have been transferred to the Department.

Until the operations of the campaign were interrupted in the attempt to negociate with the Indians, they were conducted with vigor and ability under that zealous and indefatigable officer, Brigadier General Taylor, who accomplished all that could be expected with the very limited means at his command, spread out as they were over so extensive a field of operations. Throughout the whole of this disastrous war the officers and men engaged in it have endured fatigue and privations, sickness and suffering, without a murmur of complaint, and have, on all occasions, exhibited the qualities of brave and good soldiers. With untiring perseverance they have opened roads through the swamps in pursuit of the enemy, and whenever they could bring him to battle, displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity; in every instance driving him from his fastnesses. But all these exertions and sacrifices have proved unavailing.

Heretofore the Indian population of our States and Territories has been expelled by the gradual increase and advances of a superior race. Whereas in Florida the attempt has been made, for the first time, to drive the aborigines from the constituted wilderness, or, what is still more difficult, to catch them for the purpose of transporting them beyond its limits. If the Indians of Florida had a country to retire to, they would have been driven out of the Territory long ago; but they are hemmed in by the sea, and must defend themselves to the uttermost, or surrender to be transported beyond it. To reduce them to that extremity, spread as they are, over a space of at least forty-five thousand square miles of country, abounding in provisions suited to their habits, defended by a climate, benign to them, but deadly to the whites, and presenting difficulties to the march of armies, that have been often described and cannot be exaggerated, will require great exertions, and probably, other means than those hitherto tried.

The passage of the bill introduced in the Senate during the last session, and partially acted upon in Congress, for the military occupation of Florida, would, it is believed, be attended with beneficial effects; and I further recommend that authority be given to the Executive to raise one thousand men to serve during the war in Florida, who shall receive the pay of dragoons, and upon its termination, a bounty in land. These men, it is proposed to arm and equip and drill in a manner to render them equal to the Indian warrior in vigor and endurance, and to employ them in active operations during the ensuing winter. The exigencies of the service at this particular juncture, compel me to ask this additional force. It will be seen that the state of the western frontier requires the forces there to be increased rather than diminished, and the condition of the Canada frontier will not allow the withdrawal of the troops at present stationed there. It was believed that the citizens of the United States upon that border had been convinced of the impropriety of interfering in the concerns of their neighbors, and of the criminality of violating the laws of the country; and notwithstanding the alarming information communicated through the Department of State, of the existence there of new combinations and conspiracies against law and order, hopes are entertained that no real danger exists of any further outrages being perpetrated by our fellow citizens on that frontier. If, contrary to our just expectations, those persons who have sought refuge within the territories of the United States should themselves commit any acts of violence upon the persons or property of her Majesty's subjects in Canada, or persuade others to do so, and renew the disgraceful scenes enacted upon that frontier during the last season, it may become necessary that the wisdom of Congress should devise some means of effectually restraining them from further violating the laws of the country which has afforded them an asylum."

The next topic is the National Foundry—the excellence of the small arms manufactured—the uncertainty in the founding of common—the necessity of a national manufactory of gunpowder, and of having always in store at least a twelve month's supply of saltpetre and sulphur—the improvement of the ordnance department, experiments making in war rockets, and successful adoption of the plan of firing hollow shot from the howitzers of the largest calibre

He earnestly urges the expediency of selling the United States mineral lands.

The Quartermaster's Department is efficiently organized, and under able, prompt and faithful management. The works under its direction have been carried on as rapidly as could be expected. The Southern section of the great western road, from the Red to the Arkansas River, 140 miles has been completed: Also, the middle section of 72 miles, from Fort Leavenworth to Marias de Cynie, and measures have been taken to continue the work to Spring River, 66 miles farther. One hundred and twenty eight miles will then remain to be done next season on the Arkansas route. The route from Fort Snelling to Fort Leavenworth has been surveyed—and being over open prairies, requires only that the most direct path should be marked out.

He repeats the suggestion of certain improvements in the Paymaster's Department, and praises the medical staff of the army.

The extensive system of River and Harbour improvements requires thorough revision—and the recommendations of the Secretary are judicious on this subject, and also his objections to the restrictions often imposed by Congress on the manner of conducting such works.

He highly commends the corps of Topographical Engineers and their present organization, also the present condition of the West Point Academy.

Three young officers of the first regiment Dragoons, have been sent for instruction to the French Cavalry School at Saumur.

On the subjects of Courts Martial, and of Pensions, we quote the words of the report.

"Recent examinations of the proceedings of courts martial have convinced me of the necessity of some further legal provisions and fixed rules to render them efficient, as well as fair and impartial tribunals. Justice to the public and to the army requires that this should be done with as little delay as possible. From the want of power to compel the attendance of citizens as witnesses, of a proper guide, and a well instructed judge advocate to aid the officers composing the courts, their decisions are uncertain, frequently loose and contradictory and too often conflict with those of preceding courts. I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to recommend that a written system for the direction of courts martial be prepared, which may be framed so as to be made applicable to the land and sea service, and that a judge advocate be appointed.

From the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, it appears that the number of invalid pensions has not diminished, but increased, during the last six years. In November, 1833, the number of invalid pensioners was 3,875. It now amounts to 4,236. This increase is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the hardships and dangers to which the troops, both of the army and militia, have been exposed during the campaigns in Florida. The number of pensioners inscribed on the rolls under the act of March 19th, 1818, for Revolutionary services, has gradually decreased from about 90,000

to 9,215. Under the act of June 7th, 1832, the number of applicants amounts to 34,918. Of this number, 31,668 have been pensioned. The lists of pensioners under this law have been reduced to 24,696. The number of persons who have applied for the benefits of the law of May 15th, 1828, which was intended solely for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the continental army who served to the end of the war, amounts to 2,156. Those who were pensioned amounted to 1,186, of which 624 are yet on the roll. The number of widows' claims, exhibited under the act of July 4th, 1836, is 4,771, of which 3,094 have been admitted; and of this number who were pensioned, only 2,515 are now on the rolls, and supposed to be living. Under the law granting five years' pay to the widows of Revolutionary officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines, who were married prior to 1794, the number of claims amounted to 6,267, and 4,456 of that number have received the benefits of the law. During the last year few claims have been admitted under the act of July 5th, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia;" a considerable number, however, yet remains unsettled. The sums paid during the past year, under that law, amount to $8,910 22. The whole amount expended the last year, under the several pension laws, is $3,090,664 69.

Great inconvenience is experienced from being obliged to intrust the payment of pensions to corporations and individuals, who receive no compensation for transacting the business. The only inducement of the agents to continue in office, is the hope that Congress will pass a law allowing them some compensation. Should Congress, however, think proper to adopt the plan recommended by you for the safe keeping of the public money, the establishment for that purpose might be charged with the payment of pensions without any further cost to Government.

The period fixed by law for the duration of the office of Commissioner of Pensions expires in March, 1840, and I respectfully recommend that it be continued for such term of time as shall be deemed most expedient by Congress.

I cannot avoid again adverting to the very serious inconvenience inflicted upon the poorer class of pensioners, by the law, of the 6th of April, 1838, which fixes the period of eight months for the return to the Treasury of unclaimed pension funds. The present operation of the law is unnecessarily burdensome to the officers charged with its execution at Washington, and very harrassing to the pensioners, who frequently, after taking long journeys in the hope of receiving the sum awarded to them by Government, return to their homes disappointed and destitute."

With regard to Indian civilization, he recommends schools in their own country—the plan heretofore pursued, having for the most part failed.

As the neutral ground set apart by treaty, for the Winnebagoes, is the hunting and battle ground of the Sacks and Foxes, the Secretary has not taken measures to remove them to it—but hopes to persuade them to remove permanently beyond the Missouri.

He recommends a plan for disbursing Indian lands,—and urges the necessity of establishing tribunals, and adopting other measures for securing tranquility among the various tribes which have been placed contiguously on their removal westward.

The results of the exploring expedition at and beyond the sources of the Red river of the North, are then given. The countries surveyed are reported to be of surpassing fertility and beauty, with lakes and frequent streams, abounding in fish.—The report concludes with the subjoined paragraph on this subject, and the hydrographical survey of the Lakes.

"When the calculations of the observations made this summer shall be worked out, the Department will possess all the materials necessary to enable it to contract a physical and typographical map of this portion of our country, which, added to that already in our possession, from the same hand, of the sources of the Mississippi and North Red river, will present, at one view, the vast region of country, comprehended between the 87th and 100th degree of longitude, and 40th and 49 degree of north latitude. It is believed that these explorations, cautiously and slowly conducted, will prove much more useful in their results, both as regards the geography and natural history of that portion of our country, than the great expeditions which have preceded them, and which could not devote the time necessary to acquire the accurate information now sought for. They have been carried on steadily for the last three years; and it is believed that an equal term of time will be required to complete them, by extending our researches over the Rocky mountains to the shores of the Pacific ocean.—Hopes are entertained that Congress will continue to view the enterprise favorably, and enable the Department, by an early appropriation, to despatch the exploring party in due season.

I have asked for an appropriation for surveys connected with the military defences of the country. One object of this request is to enable the Department to commence hydrographical surveys of the lakes. The great and increasing commerce of these inland seas demands the attention of Government. There exists no correct chart of them. Navigators are constantly exposed to encounter unknown dangers, and the annual loss of life and property is very great. This important work ought not to be longer delayed."

United States Attorney General.—It has been currently reported, for several days here, that Judge Grange was to receive the appointment of Attorney General of the United States. The "Richmond Enquirer," of the 11th inst., states that Mr. *Gillpin*, (Solicitor of the Treasury,) has been nominated.—*Raleigh Register.*

NEWS FROM THE CHEROKEES

By Col. T. J. Pew, who arrived here late last evening, four days from Fort Smith, we learn that Jack Nicholson, one of the murderers of Major Ridge, and an Indian named Terrell, and two others, charged with being concerned in disturbances in the Cherokee nation, have been arrested by commands under Lieutenant Porter, of the 4th Infantry, and Northrup, of the 1st Dragoons. The prisoners are now on their way to this city, under the charge of the United States Marshal, Major E. Rector, and will be here in a day or two.—*Little Rock (Ark) Gazette, December 18.*

We copied from the Norfolk Beacon, on Saturday, a brief paragraph announcing the decease of Mrs. Susan Decatur, widow of the late gallant Commodore. It gives us great pleasure to state that the announciation was incorrect. Although very ill, Mrs. D. still lives, and, we are happy to learn, is thought somewhat better than she was a week ago.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

TEXAS AND MEXICO

By the arrival in port of the steamboat Neptune, Captain Pennoyer, we have recieved our regular correspondence from Galveston, up to the 28th December, and from Houston 26th inclusive.

Private letters confirm the news of the taking of Matamoras, which newspapers gave as a hearsay of some travellers from Rio Grande.

The affair took place from the 10th to the 13th Dec., on which date the town fell into the hands of the Federalists.

The expedition was fully organized, and was proceeding to Tampico. No doubt was entertained of the taking of that place in the same way as Matamoras.—*Louisianian.*

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

PUBLIC FUND

Received from the following Sources:

Cherokee Land sales, 1838,	$49,256 61	
Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear,	93 00	
Buncombe Turnpike Company,	750 00	
Public Revenue from Sheriffs,	78,013 86	
" " Additional returns,	281 59	
Bank Tax, Bank of Cape Fear,	1,777 29	
" " Bank of the State,	2,250 00	
" " Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	562 50	
Fine, Philip Hadnot, E. Taker,	200 00	
Add balance on hand 1st Nov. 1838,	37,466 57	
		170,640 82
Disbursements from 1st Nov. 1838, to 1st Nov. 1839,		174,021 38
This amount due Pub. Treas. 1st Nov. 1839,		3,380 56

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND OF N. C.

Cherokee Bonds (sale of 1836,)	15,174 86	
" " 1838,	5,356 33	
Principal on Loans by Internal Imp. Board,	11,025 00	
Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear,	1,008 00	
Transfer by Internal Improvement Board,	150,000 00	
Loans to the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail-road,	116,000 00	
Cherokee Bonds, transferred to State Road,	1,350 48	
J. S. Dillard and others,	910 00	
Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838,	3,752 26	
		304,576 93
Disbursements from 1st Nov. 1838, to 1st Nov. 1839,		314,347 56
This amount due Treas. Int. Impt. Fund, 1st Nov. 1839,		9,770 63

LITERARY FUND OF N. C.

Bank Dividends of Profit—Bank of the State,	51,250 00	
" " Bank of Cape Fear,	46,863 00	
Principal on Loans by Literary Board,	99,480 00	
Interest " " "	9,808 77	
" " " Internal Improvement Board,	2,335 65	
Entries of Vacant Land,	9,737 93	
Cape Fear Navigation Dividends,	1,300 01	
Roanoke " "	1,500 00	
Tax on Retailers of Spirits,	3,087 19	
" Sales at Auction,	592 11	
Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838,	27,285 11	
		260,239 76
Deduct disbursements from 1st Nov. 1838, to 1st Nov. 1839,	217,283 22	
		42,956 54
Deduct this amount due Public Treas. and Treas. Int. Imp't. Fund, 1st. Nov. 1839,		13,151 19
Leaves this balance in hands of the Pub. Treas. 1st Nov. 1839,		$29,805 35

The foregoing Statement is founded on Returns on file in the Comptroller's Office, November 1st, 1839. WM. F. COLLINS, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, November 1, 1839.

Harrison and Abolition—Hear the rejoicings of the Abolitionists at the rejection of Clay and the nomination of Harrison for the Presidency! It is an Anti-Slavery victory, shout they. A monument of the progress of Abolition should be set up. The cause is onward. Huzza for Whiggery and Abolition! Such is the language in which they proclaim their welcome to the Harrisburg nomination.

Will any tell us now that Abolition had no influence in securing the nomination of Harrison?—Will any tell us there is no sympathy between Whigs and these fanatics of the North? that there is no design to unite with them, the strength of that faction? Anti-Masonry, Abolitionism, and Federalism—principles homogeneous, and worthy the newly elected chief—the hero of Tippecanoe? "Let the winds tell it. Let O'Connell hear it," Aye and "let the slaveholder hear the news!"

[*Baltimore Post.*

From the Bridgeport (Ct.) Republican Standard.

APPALLING CALAMITY—STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Lexington left New York for Stonington on Monday, 3 o'clock, p. m. having, it is believed, about one hundred and fifty passengers. A large quantity of cotton was placed upon her decks at 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore as soon as the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats, yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway and immediately swamped.

The engine a few minutes after gave way leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, is described as most appalling.

Captain Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger on board, from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states, that soon after the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the firemen, he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the windblowing off Long Island shore, until 11 o'clock this morning, when he was taken up by the sloop Merchant, of Southport.

Further Particulars.—The editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following letter from Captain Brooks, of the steamer Nimrod, dated

STEAMER NIMROD, Jan. 15, 1840.

I have seen Captain Chester Hilliard, one of the survivors from the destruction of the steamer Lexington, on Monday night last, by fire, and from him gather the following particulars. The boat left New York at 3 o'clock—he thinks with about 150 passengers, and full freight.

About half past 7 in the evening, he heard the cry of fire; he ran on deck, and saw the fire bursting through the wood work round the chimney. All was in confusion and terror in a moment. He ran up to the wheel to advise running for the shore, which Captain Childs informed him they were doing, he being up at the wheel. He then ran down on deck.

An attempt had been made to rig the fire engine on board, but did not succeed. They rushed for the boats and jumped in, to the number he thinks to twenty in each, and lowered them down, while the boat was under full headway, and they were filled immediately, and he is of opinion that not one of them escaped.

The life boat was thrown over, but caught the water wheel, and was lost. He saw several floating with life preservers, but Capt. H. thinks none survived until morning. He advised to tumble over the cotton bales, and assisted, he thinks, in getting over 10 or 12, and lashed himself to one.

When the steamboat stopped, which she did from some cause unknown, a man by the name of Cox, employed on board, got on with him about 8 o'clock, and the braces under the guards were full of persons, having gained that position as the last resort. Cox died a short time afterwards.

Capt. Manchester, the pilot, and Chas. Smith, boat hand, and Capt. Hilliard, are supposed to be all that are saved. Two bodies were found, one supposed to be the steward, and Cox, as mentioned above, and were taken to Southport. Capt. Hilliard is now on board, from Bridgeport to New York.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BROOKS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, January 24, 1840.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. RICHARD W. LONG as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

HARRISON AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Three of the Federal papers of this State, the "Fayetteville Observer," the "Carolina Watchman" and the "Lincoln Whig Banner," seem to take exceptions to what we have said about their candidate for the Presidency, Wm. H. Harrison, and their co-laborers, the Abolitionists, and they wish us to state our authority, &c. We will, with all proper respect, state the grounds on which we delivered our opinions and which, in substance, we still believe to be true.

We are not aware that General Harrison has any where, or at any place, proclaimed himself an open Abolitionist; nor do we believe he ever will,—however much he may be an Abolitionist at heart; for, in doing so, he would weaken his position.—But we would call the attention of "the Observer" and "the Watchman," as well as our readers to a short article from the "Ohio Statesmen" in which an allusion is not only made to the fact, that Gen. Harrison is in favour of taking the public money to buy up the negro slaves, and set them free, but that paper also states another important fact which should not be forgotten while on the subject, that he (Gen. Harrison) not long ago *joined an Abolition Society.*

We know not whether this be so or not, but it is publicly charged upon him by one of the most respectable papers in the State, and one too, published near him.—But we will let the "Statesman speak" for itself;

GEN. HARRISON IN FAVOR OF TAXING THE PEOPLE TO BUY SLAVES.

Gen. Harrison for the sake of being President, a few years since, joined the *Anti-masons*—later still, to counteract Mr. Clay's anti-abolition speech of last winter, he joined an abolition society. Previous, however to this, he proposed, that the surplus revenue of the nation, should be appropriated to *purchasing the slaves of the South.* Hear him:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the general government can aid the *cause of emancipation*; I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the whole of its *surplus revenue* appropriated to that object."

Elect Gen. Harrison President, and the *Twenty six millions* of the surplus revenue now deposited with the States, will be appropriated to the purchase of refuse negroes, to be set free and over-run our country. Are the people of the South, prepared for this? Are the people of Ohio, prepared for it? Is abolitionism, with all its evils, to be brought upon the country, by aid of the Whig party? The democracy of Ohio has stood by the South, and passed laws to prevent the stealing of slaves by the abolitionists. Will the South now support a member of an abolitionist society, for President of the U. S.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Now we would ask, and in candor too, that if this circumstance be true, that he has joined an Abolition Society, does it not follow as a matter of course that he must have made some avowal or given some pledge, that he was in heart and hand with them in their efforts to abolish slavery?—To us, it seems not only plausible, but conclusive.

Again. If the Abolitionists had not have had their cue from some quarter, or been given to understand that he was *their man*, and devoted to their cause, how is it that in the first announcement of his nomination in Harrisburgh, they illuminated the whole city, and their organs through out the country, proclaimed him *their* candidate.

How is it that the whole country, both north and south, as if by one general impulse, were led to believe, that his nomination was an "Abolition triumph." Certainly there must have been some cause for this universal impress, or else it must have been the effect of magic on the public mind? So it was, and many even of the Whigs themselves were led ("*no doubt unwittingly*") into the same error, if such it may be called.

The Georgia Journal, a Whig paper of the first water, said it would as soon think of supporting Arthur Tappan, for the Presidency as this nominee of the Harrisburg Convention.

If Harrison has not openly avowed himself an abolitionist, one thing however he has declared and cannot be denied, that "it has been long an object *near my heart* to see the whole of the surplus national revenue appropriated to the object of *emancipating the slaves.*"

In illustrating our views with regard to the above declaration, we cannot express them more fully or forcibly than by introducing an article upon the subject from the "Charleston Courier," hitherto a leading Whig paper. It is much to the point, and ought to be read by every Southern man.

From the Charleston Courier.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS.

The Richmond Whig inquires of us—"what 'unrecanted opinions, justly exceptionable to the South,' have been uttered by General Harrison?—*when* and *where?*" The Whig is mistaken in supposing that we had been misled by others into the imputation of such opinions to General Harrison—we had in view the express words of Gen. Harrison when we penned our remarks—and we proceed to answer the questions of the *Whig*, by the citation of our *proof*. In the year 1833, in a fourth of July oration, delivered at Chevist, Ohio, Gen. Harrison, after much *sound* doctrine on the subject of the constitutional inviolability of slavery in the States, and censure of the Abolitionists, uttered the following unfortunate declaration:

"Should I be asked, if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation? I answer, that it has long been an object *near my heart* to see the whole of the surplus national revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding slaves, there appears to me, *no constitutional objection* to its being thus applied, embracing, not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, *but the purchase of the freedom of others.* By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, *we might look forward to a day not far distant when the North American sun would not look down upon a slave.*"

Here are "the unreanted opinions, justly exceptionable to the South," to which we had reference. In these times of fanatic and perilous interference with the constitutional rights and vital interests of the South, the South will be treacherous to herself if she consents to the elevation of any one to the Presidency who holds emancipation "an object near his heart"—whose heart is with the Abolitionist—who maintains the *constitutional* right of Congress, with the sanction of the slaveholding States, (a limitation clearly not of *right*, but of *expediency* merely,) to appropriate the whole surplus national revenue to the colonization of the free colored people and the emancipation of the slave population of the United States; and who, in his exuberant zeal, ratiocinates an early day for the consummation of a project which would convert the South into a howling wilderness. We had a meaning, too, when we spoke of Gen. Harrison's "*unreanted* opinions." We were not disposed to deny him a *locus penitentiæ*—but he had his opportunity of recantation and *evaded* it. During the last canvass for the Presidency, when Mr. Van Buren, *who as a Senator in the New York Legislature had favored the Missouri restriction*, boldly and frankly declared that, if elected to the Presidency, he would go into office the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slaveholding States, and with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with slavery in the several States, Gen. Harrison, *who as a member of Congress had opposed the Missouri restriction*, when questioned by letters, publicly addressed to him, as they had been to Mr. Van Buren, in relation to his opinions on the subject of slavery, preserved a suspicious and ominous silence, and has abstained to this day from any public avowal of his views. Thus Mr. Van Buren, who had been a Missouri restrictionist, fearlessly made common cause with the South, and boldly risked his election on a sacred regard for her constitutional rights, and Gen. Harrison, who had sided with the South on the Missouri question, may justly be regarded as having gone over to her enemies, or as at least having given them "aid and comfort"—and this conclusion receives additional confirmation from the fact that the nominee of the Harrison party for the Vice Presidency was Francis Granger, a New York Abolitionist, whom even the Harrison Whigs of Virginia scorned to support.

Now if his heart is so bent on this project, as to appropriate all the surplus revenue, may he not think it right to *create* a surplus in order to carry out his proposed plan?

We ask, how would the farmers and laborers of the country, like to be taxed, to raise money to set the negroes free among us, to cut our own throats?

Again. No man will deny that the Abolitionists were the cause of the rejection of Henry Clay, in the convention at Harrisburgh. They openly avowed that they would go for no *slave holder* but would have a man like themselves, opposed to slavery, and the whole proceedings show they brought out Harrison and turned the scale, and they now go for him as their candidate. He then, is *their man*, while the Whigs of the South, went for Henry Clay, as *their man.*

The "Philanthropist," an Abolition paper, published in Ohio, of Dec. 31st, 1839, says:

"*The Whig National Convention*—The final vote in the Whig Convention shows, that General Harrison is the choice of the free, and Mr. Clay the choice of the slave-holding States. For once, the free States carried their point. Whether General Harrison will receive the votes of his party in the South, remains to be seen. We doubt it. The South cannot cordially support any man, about whose pro-slavery sentiments there is a doubt."—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Philanthropist.*

When we thus see the principles on which these fanatics act, and then see them bring forward Harrison and supporting him with a zeal worthy of a better cause, is it at all unreasonable to suppose that their candidate entertains the same feelings in common with their own?

We present another extract from another Abolition paper:

"*Another Sign.*—Henry Clay, the most popular Whig in the nation, a most talented, experienced, and influential politician, the 'idol of his party,' the eloquent defender of liberty in Greece, Poland, and South America, &c., &c., has lost his nomination at Harrisburg, because the Whigs in old Massachusetts, New York, &c., knew that he could not obtain the votes of the friends of human rights. 'What a falling off is there, my countrymen!'"—*Emancipator.*

In addition to this, see the movements made late last fall in Ohio by the Ohio Synod, friends of Gen. Harrison.—We have read the proceedings, but forbear to publish them;—suffice it to say, they exclude every body under Heaven except Abolitionists, not even admitting their Whig friends of the South to a share of their glory in the *Holy war.*

Taking it altogether, Harrison is at least doubtful on the subject; and shall the people of the South take up a man and vote for him, who is *claimed* and *considered* the Abolition candidate, and who is at least doubtful on this momentous point?

The papers to which we first referred, intimate that if they can be convinced that Harrison is an Abolitionist, they will give him up. It may be so!—But if any one before his nomination had said *Harrison* to them, they would have flew into a passion and said they would not go for him. So, now they think they would not go for Harrison, if convicted of Abolitionism. They may think so, but they little know how the *undercurrent* works sometimes on the consciences of men against their own will.

The old adage says:

"Convince a man against his will,
"And he'll be of the same opinion still."

The Extracts—Emancipator, &c.—Our attention has been called by an article in the last Watchman in relation to some extracts on Abolitionism, published in this paper as coming from the Emancipator.—The Watchman it would seem, doubts the genuineness of these extracts; and in its usual way of arriving at points, insinuates the opinion that they are forgeries; and then with an air of modesty calls on the Western Carolinian to tell how it come by them.

Had we believed the Watchman to be sincere in its call, and that it was really desirous of knowing the truth in reference to this matter, we should have gratified its curiosity before.—But doubting its sincerity then, as we are inclined to do now, we passed it by unnoticed, as we have done many of its personalities.

However, for the information of others, who, for the want of better sources of information, may, by reading the Watchman, be led into an error on the subject, we will with due respect state, that we copied them from our exchange papers, among others, the Globe and Charleston Mercury, papers no doubt as much entitled to credit as the "Richmond Whig" or the "Watchman."

Scarcely a mail arrives but that brings us papers from every section containing these very extracts, and yet the Watchman with as much gravity and apparent sincerity as if it had never seen them before, intimates that, inasmuch as we have given them publicity, we are bound to tell where we got them. Now will they pretend to deny that they had ever seen these extracts before, and that they have not now in their office papers containing these very articles? We presume not.

But taking it for granted they had not seen them, and that their exchange papers, like many of their political opinions, are all on one side, does it follow that they are not genuine, that they are not what they purport to be, merely because they did not pass through a certain channel;—a channel too that is closed against the admission of any information which may affect the prospect of their candidate.

No, gentlemen, this kind of logic will never do—you may deceive by this one-sided course for a time, but the Republicans of the country will demand of you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The inquiry is abroad, and however much partizan papers may attempt to stifle investigation, by publishing all on one side, and, in advance, condemn all on the other, they will soon see through the cobwebs that conceal, and brush them aside.

They are determined to know who Gen. Harrison is, what are his claims, and what relation he bears to the anti-masons and the Abolitionists of the North.

We can only say so far as the Western Carolinian is concerned, our humble efforts shall be devoted to the development of what may be deemed due to all parties.

In to-days paper will be found extracts, both for and against the "hero of Tipecanoe," and it is our intention, occasionally, to present to our readers, Editorial opinions, as well as extracts on both sides, that the people may be enabled to judge for themselves of what are *genuine*, and what are *fabrications*; who are right, or who wrong in this matter. Will the Watchman do the same? Let us see.

"We again call on the Western Carolinian, to authenticate the correctness of his extracts from 'the Emancipator,' or otherwise exculpate himself, else he must stand in no enviable position before the public."—*Carolina Watchman.*

This we do, gentleman, with great deference to your call; and to this end, we propose, with your permission to send one of your papers carefully directed to the Editor of the Emancipator (as we do not keep any of the "execrable stuff in our office") requesting him to favor us with a true copy of each extract, duly authenticated with the "broad seal of the Governor" annexed. Should the *proof* prove satisfactory, please inform your readers.

Caution.—Be careful and not circulate them as it might come under a certain act, in such case "made and provided."

Judge White—On the 13 h inst., this venerable old Statesman resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and took his leave in a feeling address.

He has fallen a political victim to the State of parties in Tennessee.—We are one of those who have never lost confidence in the honesty and integrity of Hugh L. White.

He is far advanced in years, and we suppose has now retired from Politics, never to embark on the troubled sea again.—May he find that peace in the bosom of his family, which is not to be found in public life; and when he has lived out the measure of his days, may he go hence and be happy.

The following are his last words on resigning and taking leave of the Senate, of which he has been a member many years:

"I am no longer a member of this body; of its honors I shall receive no share; from its labors I shall be excused, and from the high responsibility which rests upon it for this and for future generations, I am now absolved. I now part from this honorable body in the same spirit by which I have ever been actuated, while associated with them; wishing them, individually and collectively, every blessing which the world can bestow; and allow me to express the hope that their conduct will ever be such, that at the last moment every individual can withdraw from the world with a quiet conscience."

How should Members of Congress vote, secretly or openly?—We noticed that a warm debate arose sometime since in the House of Representatives, how the members should vote in the election of officers, whether by ballot or *viva voce*, that is naming out the man.—We notice that the Whigs generally in debate went for the ballot, and the Republicans for *viva voce*. In this matter we agree with the Republicans. We think no member of Congress ought to be afraid, or ashamed to let his constituents know how he votes and acts.—Members of Congress are nothing but the agents or servants of the people, and they ought to let those whom they represent see their whole course of action. By our revised constitution the *viva voce* principle was adopted so far as our Legislature is concerned, and we think this ought to be a *guide* to all our members to go the same way in Congress.

But while we advocate the adoption of this principle in reference to agents and delegates in Legislative bodies, we go no further.

MR. LEWIS BEARD of this Town, son of Maj. John Beard of St. Augustine, Florida, has been appointed Midshipman in the U. States Navy.

NEW JERSEY CASE.

This contested election after occupying the attention of Congress for nearly six weeks, has at last been referred to a Committee to investigate all the facts and circumstances, and report to the House. The following is the resolution adopted:

Resolved, That all papers or other testimony in possession of or within the control of this House in relation to the late election in New Jersey for Representatives in the 25th Congress of the United States be referred to the Committee of Elections, with instructions to inquire and report who are entitled to occupy, as members of this House, the five contested seats from that State.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject, consists of Mr. Campbell, of S. C.; F. E. Rives, of Va.; Mr. Filmore, of N. Y.; Wm. Medill, of Ohio: Geo. W. Crab, of Ala.; A. V. Brown, of Tenn.: C. Fisher, of N. C.; F. Smith, of Conn.; J. M. Botts, of Va.

It remains now to be seen which five will obtain their seats; for as the decision of the question depends altogether on the facts of the case, of course the five will be sustained who have the majority of the votes.—If the five Democratic men get their seats, what excuse can those make who have opposed their admission, detained the House on this question for nearly six weeks, trampled on the rights of the people, and set at defiance their will and wishes.—We are anxious to see.

The final vote to refer stood thus: Yeas 176, Nays 16.

The North Carolina Delegation voted as follows:

In the affirmative, viz: to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Elections, Messrs. Bynum, Fisher, Connor, Hill, Doherry, Montgomery, Graham, McKay.

In the negative, Messrs. Stanly, Lewis Williams, Rayner.

Absent.—Messrs. Hawkins, and Sheppard.

Abolition Petitions.—We perceive by the Proceedings of Congress that John Q. Adams is again made the repository of all the Abolition Petitions sent to Congress, and from the avidity with which he seizes every opportunity to present his views on the subject, we presume he will occupy a good portion of the time in Congress, by his movements and speeches on this subject.

What a pity that one, who once filled the highest office in the Government;—one, whose wisdom and learning are scarcely excelled in the country, should now, in his old age, yield himself up as an instrument in the hands of a party, so vile as the Abolitionists have shown themselves to be. One would suppose from the course he has pursued on this subject, that he had passed through six of the seven ages described by Shakspeare, and is now in his seventh, viz. "*second childhood.*" If, instead of mingling in political strife and the cause of the Abolition, he had retired, in imitation of his predecessor, to the shades of private life, and amused himself in writing his own history, or cultivating by his writings the morals and learning of the age in which he lives, happy would it have been for his fame and his country.

His labors in this way would have been of more service to mankind and his country than all his lengthy speeches and violent ravings on the subject of Abolition.

Love for the DEAR PEOPLE.—In the debate which recently took place in the House of Representatives, for and against striking out of the rules of the House, the *viva voce* mode of voting for officers, Mr. Proffit, a leading *federal whig* member from Indiana, said,

"He did not know how he should vote on this question; *he was in favor of the viva voce principle of voting, and so were the people of his State;* but if he saw it would benefit HIS PARTY here in any way, he should most assuredly vote for the *ballot system.*'

This same Mr. Proffit is one of the principal men who have consumed more than two weeks of the people's time in trying to force the House to admit the five whig members from New Jersey who held the Governor's certificate; because forsooth, if you reject them, said he, you stifle the voice of the *People*!!—What hypocrisy!

Penn. Senator.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Jan. the 14th, made choice of Daniel Sturgeon, the present Treasurer of the State, as Senator of the United States, for the ensuing six years.

Vote stood, for Mr. Sturgeon, (Dem.) 87; Chs. Ogle, (Whig,) 26; Richard Biddle, (Whig,) 17.

We are requested to publish the following extract from the Emancipator, which paper it is said holds two sets of opinions in regard to the "Hero of Tippecanoe," one for the Abolitionists of the North; and the other for the Southern Whigs.

From the Emancipator.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Many have supposed that it might be expedient for the Executive Committee to interrogate General Harrison, now that he is the recognised candidate for the Presidency, with so no prospect of election, to the abolition of slavery. But where is the use? It is true, we rejoice in the rejection of Henry Clay, because he is a slaveholder, and a defender of slavery. Gen. Harrison, we know is not a slaveholder. Neither is Mr. Van Buren But no one thinks it necessary to interrogate Mr. Van Buren. Why? Because his principles are known to be in favor of the ascendancy of the SLAVE POWER. But are those of General Harrison any less so? He is the man of his party, and that party have shown the absoluteness of their subserviency, by nominating a slaveholder, a peculiarly bigotted devotee of slavery on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, and now by electing a nullifying slaveholder, from slave-breeding Virginia, for speaker.

But we submit, farther, that General Harrison's *principles* are already well known by his deeds, of which we find the following summary in the Rochester Freemen:

In December, 1802, while Governor of Indiana Territory, he was President of a convention of the people of that Territory held at Vincennes, and transmitted to Congress a memorial of the convention, praying that the sixth article of the "Ordinance of '83" which prohibited slavery there, *might be suspended.* (See Am. State papers, 1803.) His efforts to make Indiana a slave State were prosecuted for years while he was Governor of that territory.

In 1819, Feb. 16, Gen. Harrison voted as a member of the House of Representatives, *against* a clause prohibiting the further introduction of slavery in Missouri; and *against* a clause for the further emancipation (at 25) of slaves born within that State.—Two days afterwards, he voted *against* a clause prohibiting the future introduction of slavery into Arkansas, and *against* the future emancipation of slaves born in Arkansas.

So basely did he bow to slavery, that even Ohio was shocked. He was indignantly rejected at the next congressional election in 1822. The National Intelligencer of October 20, 1822, says: "It is confirmed to us, that Mr. Gosley is elected in opposition to Gen. Harrison. A friend informs us which we are sorry to learn, that he was opposed particularly on account of his adherence to that principle of the Constitution which secures to the people of the South their pre-existing rights." It seems then, that Gen. Harrison claimed for the South the right to fasten slavery upon any soil which the nation might have or purchase.

He has had but little opportunity to act in a public capacity upon the subject of slavery since that time: but an address from his political friends in Virginia, in 1836, says, he "is sound to the core on the subject of slavery."

Under these circumstances, we submit that conscientious abolitionists are bound to regard the two parties and their candidates as standing precisely on the same ground—that of unlimited subserviency to the dominion of the Slavocracy. It is true, Gen. Harrison's personal demonstrations are less recent than Mr. Van Buren's. But they are much stronger, for Van Buren helped to send Rufus King to the U. S. Senate to oppose slavery in Missouri, and he has never attempted to extend slavery to regions where it was already abolished. And further; the demonstrations of the Harrison party are more recent than those of the other. And if it is said that we should give the old General a chance to repent of his pro-slavery, we reply, that it belongs to the man who repents, to exhibit his own repentance.—Certainly, there are no circumstances in the case which warrant the slightest presumptions in favor of his repentance. Let him or his friends, if they choose, show wherein his views now differ from his actions in 1802, and 1819, and 1836. And in default of this, let the friends of human rights come at once to the conviction, that the cause they have espoused is by Divine Providence, entrusted to their own guardianship, and that for its success or failure their country and posterity will hold them responsible.

We extract the following article on the Abolitionists, from a letter, addressed to the editors of this paper, by a friend, now residing in Cambridge, Mass. The writer is a young gentleman of fine talents, and a close observer of passing events.

Occasionally, our readers may expect to be amused by sketches from his pen.

"The Abolitionists are divided into two parties, and they wage the war against each other, with as much rancor, as they wage it against the South. The one party are for cutting our throats outright, the other for doing it more secretly. They heartily concur in the end, but not in the means. By the way, the South have nothing to expect from the North on the subject of slavery. Those who have not Abolition on their tongues have it in their hearts. When our citizens are robbed of their property they applaud and protect the villains who have committed the outrage. They say it is a *matter of comity* and not of *right* to deliver up these robbers to the punishment which they so richly merit. They say no State is bound to deliver up a fugitive from justice, if to that State his crime appears undeserving the punishment which is denounced against it by the State in which it is committed,—that it is an act of philanthropy, rather than a crime, to free a slave from bondage. The authorities of Maine have refused to deliver up to the authorities of Georgia, Philbrook and Keleran, who sometime ago stole a slave from that State, and have been frequently demanded by Georgia, and they offer as an excuse for this violation of public faith, that *Georgia may hang them.*

These Abolitionists are chuckling at the nomination of Harrison for the Presidency,—but more of that anon."

Mr. Tallmadge is re-elected to the United States Senate, from the State of New York, for the next six years.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow a Subscriber to request of you, as the conductors of an independent Republican Press, to publish the following condensed sketch of the proceedings of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on the 8th inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State, at the election in August next.

Judge ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, the nominee of the Convention, was for some years a citizen of Salisbury, and is well known and highly esteemed by the people in this section of the State. He is among the most talented, as well as one of the most active and useful of our public men—possessed of an elevated character, and most estimable social qualities. As a Judge, no man in the State has gained a more enviable reputation, with the *people* as well as with the *profession*—all parties concurring in the sentiment, that he was among the ablest, the best, and most popular Judges we ever had on the Superior Court bench.

With such a man for their candidate, the Democratic State Rights Republicans of North Carolina cannot doubt their success at the coming August elections. All true hearted North Carolinians would be proud of such a Governor: With an extensive reputation for talents, a long experience in public business, and a blandness of manners—Judge SAUNDERS would do honor to the office, and give character to the State, at home and abroad.

A STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN.

About 130 Delegates were in attendance on the Convention, representing a majority of the counties of the State. Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe county, was chosen President; Gabriel Holmes of New Hanover, and Henry Pitts of Warren, Vice Presidents; Leonard E. Thompson of Lincoln, and James C. Dobbin of Fayetteville, Secretaries.

A Committee of 26, two from each Congressional district, was appointed to recommend measures for the Convention to act on.

At the meeting of the Convention next day, (9th January) this Committee asked leave to report the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention will proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State.

Resolved, That in voting for a candidate for Governor, this Convention will vote *viva voce*, and by Counties, according to their representation in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN, in the administration of the high trusts committed to him, hath rigidly adhered to the great principles of the Republican Party, and hath vindicated the rights of the People.

Resolved, That the connection which has heretofore existed between the Government and Banks, was a departure from correct principles.

Resolved, That we regard the plan of an Independent Constitutional Treasury, as a recurrence to great first principles, equal and just in its operation, and a salutary check upon the ruinous expansions of Banking institutions.

[Here Mr. Avery, of Burke, arose and addressed the Convention, on the views and feelings of the State Rights Party; declaring their approval of the principal measures and general policy of the present Administration. We hope to obtain a copy of this Speech for publication.]

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unconstitutional to charter a National Bank; and that the proceedings of the late U. States Bank have shown that it was dangerous to our political and civil Institutions.

Resolved, That the preservation of public liberty, and especially the great interests of the South, demands a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we spurn the approacher of Abolition, whether it appear in the borrowed garb of religious fanaticism, or the more imposing form of political combination.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a National Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That the Convention appoint two delegates to represent the State in said Convention, and that they recommend the appointment of delegates from the different Congressional Districts in the State.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee of Thirteen to address the People, at such time as they may think proper.

On motion, each Resolution was submitted separately, and unanimously adopted.

On the reading of the above Resolutions, Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention at considerable length.

An election for nominating a candidate for Governor was then held, when it appeared that the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS received the unanimous vote of the Convention.

The Committee of 13, appointed in pursuance of one of the foregoing resolutions, to publish an Address to the people in regard to the nomination, is composed of the following Gentlemen, viz:

William H. Haywood,	Wake.
Michael Hoke,	Lincoln.
Wm. W. Avery,	Burke.
James C. Dobbin,	Cumberland.
R. C. Pritchard,	Northampton.
John L. Henderson,	Rowan.
Ced. Jones, Jr.	Orange.
Thomas N. Cameron,	Cumberland.
David S. Reid,	Rockingham.
Thomas Bunting,	Sampson.
Wesley W. Young,	Granville.
R. E. McNair,	Edgecombe.
George F. Wilson.	Stokes.

On motion of J. C. Dobbin, the President and Vice Presidents, were added to the above Committee.

A Committee of three having been appointed to inform Judge Saunders of his nomination, announced the following communication from him; which was read, and ordered to be entered on the journals of the Convention, viz:

To Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, F. A. Thornton, and R. C. Pritchard, Committee.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I hasten to reply to the resolution of the Democratic Republican State Rights Convention, handed to me this morning. I certainly feel highly honored in being selected as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, under circumstances so flattering to my feelings, by a body so respectable and intelligent as that of the Convention, under whose authority you have acted. Whilst I had no wish again to enter into the stirring and exciting scenes of a political canvass, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline a nomination proceeding from such a source, sanctioned as I have reason to believe by at least that portion of my fellow-citizens, whose wishes I am under such strong obligations to obey.

It is now upwards of twenty-five years since I first mingled in the active politics of the day—then a young man, the resident of a County whose inhabitants have adhered with such steady unanimity to the principles of the republican party; I espoused with zeal and ardor, the cause in which I found the country then engaged in the maintenance of the rights and honor of the nation. Thus trained in the school of Democracy and taught to respect the virtue and intelligence of the people, I early imbibed those doctrines of political faith, which deny to the Federal Government the exercise of powers not delegated, and holds inviolate the reserved Rights of the States. With these convictions it has been my object on all political questions both to vote and act, with that party, whose opinions as I believe, reflect the true principles of the Constitution, as well as the sentiments, wishes and feelings of the great body of the people. I have chose thus to act with men of my own political views, believing it the surest means of advancing such measures and principles as I most approved. This rule of action led me to the support of Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election, and like thousands of others I doubt not, with as disinterested motives as those who profess so great a horror, at sharing in the "spoils of the victor."—Nor do I hesitate to avow my intention to support him in the coming contest, in preference to the individual who has been selected as his opponent. I shall support him, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the important trust confided to his hands—and because he stands *pledged* to maintain unimpaired the property and institutions of the South, against the mad schemes of the abolitionists, by whom he is so generally opposed. So I shall support him, for his firm and manly adherence to the plan of an Independent Treasury—that great measure of deliverance, which has been so bitterly denounced, because it proposes to give to the Government the same right which is secured to every citizen under the Constitution, of demanding his dues in gold and silver—and because it seeks to save the honest industry of the country, from the greedy cupidity of the speculator; and to free the Nation's money from the use, as well as from the "bars and bolts" of speculating Banks. And I shall support him, because he is opposed to the power of establishing an United States Bank, and to the right of appropriating the public money to objects not authorised by the Constitution—and because he is committed to the permanent reduction of the Revenue of the General Government to the measure of its expenditure, and the reduction of its expenditure to its necessary wants. Such principles and measures, if properly sustained, cannot fail as I persuade myself, to add strength to our free institutions, to render the people quiet and prosperous, and give additional security to the Union itself.

Having thus candidly assigned the reasons for my support; it can hardly be necessary to state the grounds of my objections to the opposing candidate. If in the Convention by which Gen. Harrison was nominated, not a single man from a slave-holding State had the temerity to vote for him, it cannot be expected that our people shall do so. The very fact, that he is allied with, and supported by, a northern party, who upon all occasions have manifested the most decided hostility to the interest of the South, constitute in my view ample grounds for opposition to his election. And let me not be accused of indulging in improper sectional feelings. So far from it, as a Southern man, I am as ready to acknowledge our obligations to the Democracy of the North, for their efficient aid in relieving us from the burdens of an odious Tariff, as for the patriotic firmness with which they have met the criminal designs of the abolitionists.

I have been thus frank in the avowal of my opinion in regard to the Presidential candidates, not that I deemed it so all important, but that our opponents seem to consider it, as the sole test of merit, and therefore did not choose to subject myself to the charge of concealment. Let me not however be understood as complaining of this test, nor as objecting to its application, either to myself or friends—but as simply adverting to it as a ground of complaint by those, who are so hasty to condemn, what they are so ready to practice. For it cannot have escaped the recollection of every one, that the election of President will have transpired, before the Governor elect shall be called on to enter upon the duties of his office. Whoever may be President, I should hold myself alike bound as a citizen and a magistrate to the support of measures called for by the public good; and to oppose such as might operate to the prejudice of the country, or as involved the exercise of "powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States or to the people."

I desire to stand before the freemen of the State, not as the humble political partizan, but on still higher grounds. As a North Carolinian, ardently attached to my native State, proud of her republican character, and of that patriotic feeling, which has ever marked the devotion of her people to the free institutions of the Country. Impelled by these high considerations, I am a friend to that system of State policy, which shall lead to the gradual development of her resources. For sustaining by a judicious and economical application of her means, such works of Internal Improvement, as shall be sanctioned by public opinion—without incurring a State debt, or running into those extravagant projects, which must end in failure, and produce that embarrassment, which the large indebtedness of our sister States, amounting to an annual tax of more than Ten Millions—has at present so seriously involved them. For husbanding that fund dedicated to the improvement of the mind, and sustaining that system of school education, which shall promise the greatest practical benefit to the poor and necessitous. Of cautiously avoiding all obligations to the federal government, but at the same time yielding a willing acknowledgment of what may be its due, as well as to that of our sister States, by the constitutional compact. Of demanding the faithful observance of law, as well by bodies corporate, as by individuals. Of encouraging with a liberal spirit individual enterprise, but withholding exclusive privileges, except upon obvious and palpable demands of the public good. Of holding all chartered institutions to their undertakings, as the price of privileges granted. Of requiring from all public functionaries, fidelity in public trust, and from the representative a due regard to the public will. Of preserving in undisputed purity the freedom of elections, and yielding a prompt submission to the will of a majority, that great principle of a representative government—and zealously encouraging whatever shall render the people of the State contented and prosperous, her character respected and her institutions flourishing, solid and permanent.

Allow me in conclusion, to tender to you individually, the homage of my respect, for the polite manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you, and to return to the Convention my profound acknowledgements for the kind partiality which influenced their selection.

With sincere respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

Having been invited to take a seat in the Convention, the Nominee, at their request, addressed the members in an eloquent and impressive manner, in regard to his past political history, his devotion to Democratic principles, and his veneration for the will of the people; which called forth repeated bursts of applause.

Col. Michael Hoke of Lincoln, also made an impromptu address to the Convention, full of patriotic sentiments, and interspersed with occasional gallies of wit and humor.

It was resolved, that 1,500 copies of the proceedings of this Convention, together with 1,500 copies of the Address of the Committee of thirteen, be printed and circulated throughout the different counties of the State.

Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, and Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, were appointed State Delegates to the proposed National Democratic State Rights Republican Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 5th day of May next.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Out of their own mouths shall they be confounded.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is with much loathing, that *any* of the Southern whigs are made to go for old Gen. Harrison as *their* nominee for the Presidency; indeed, had not the leaders resorted to a *system* of political "cramming," not one in a hundred could ever have been induced to swallow such a candidate. In proof of this, we will refer to *their own declarations*, previous to the nomination. They *then* had no better opinion of him than the Republicans *now* have; they looked upon him as a vain old man, totally unqualified for so exalted and responsible a post as Chief Magistrate of sixteen millions of freemen! They looked upon him, in a rational point of view, as a good citizen in Ohio—as a useful man, in his *appropriate sphere:* But believing, with *Dr. Franklin*, that "you can't make a whistle of a pig's tail," they viewed it as preposterous to attempt to make a President of the United States out of such a "scant pattern" as "old granny Harrison," by which term they were *then* in the habit of characterizing him.

The Raleigh Register, now the chief "Harrison" organ in the State, on the 12th Feb., 1838, in speaking of Clay, Webster, and Harrison, in connection with the Presidency, remarked, that "it is undeniable, that at the present juncture Mr. Clay is the favorite of the South—so far as North Carolina is concerned, is the only one of the three who can command her electoral vote!"

Again, on the 11th June, 1838, the Register says:

"So far as a concentration of public sentiment, on the part of the Whigs, is desired in North Carolina, no nomination by a Convention is necessary. There is no difference of opinion among them, as to who ought to be nominated. Whilst HENRY CLAY is spared to the country, they wish not to wander in *search of another* candidate. As often as the subject of the next Presidency is spoken of, his name is the first to thrill through the Patriot's heart, the first to be breathed from the Patriot's lips. There is no other citizen of the United States, who can call forth an enthusiasm *like him*—none other, who, like him, can unite the Whigs of the Southern, Eastern, Middle and Western States, and lead them on to a sure and glorious victory. *As long as we adhere to him our cause is safe; but, if we exchange him for another, the disruption of our party will, perhaps, be the inevitable consequence.*"

Now, Messrs. Editors, I presume the "Harrisonites" in North Carolina will not attempt to invalidate this prophetic testimony; for, let it be borne in mind, it was deliberately and voluntarily uttered by their own principal witness in the State—the oracle of their political faith, the "Register" of their sayings and doings,—than which, (as remarks the Salisbury Watchman of last week) "there is no paper in the State that we more *believe* in."

Now, however, new visions seem to have come over their dreams: HENRY CLAY, the distinguished champion of their party and principles, has been *dropped*, to propitiate the favor and secure the co-operation of the two miserablest factions that ever disgraced our country—the fanatical *Abolitionists* of the North, and *Anti-masons* of Pennsylvania and New York. At the *first* ballot taken in the Convention at Harrisburg, Mr. Clay was voted for by a decided majority of all the members present; but by the political chicane and trickery of those factions, they managed to toss him overboard, and to thrust Harrison foremost as the nominee of that body. And to cap the climax of their impudence, these Abolitionist and Anti-masonic Delegates openly insulted their Southern associates in the Convention by an illumination of the city of Harrisburg, on the evening after the nomination, by way of exulting over the defeat of Mr. Clay, and rejoicing in the success of *their* candidate.

Now, the Whigs of the 10th Congressional District would doubtless like to know, from *their* "representative" to Harrisburg, whether he expects *them* to pocket such an insult—much less, to *support* the candidate thus foisted upon the party by the jugglery of such political knaves as the Slades, the Tuckers Stevenses, &c. Yes, they must be very *curious* to know, whether "the member" from the old South has the most distant idea that the rank and file of his party can, by any system of political tactics, be taught to face about,—to wheel into line, &c., at the bidding of their leaders,—and there, cheek by jowl with Abolitionists and Anti-Masons, tamely to submit to the humiliating service of fighting as the *allies*, and mingling their battle-cries with the vulture-screams, of these wretched fanatics?

No "balance sheet," no account of his political stewardship, has yet been rendered to the Whigs of this District, by their "representative" to the conventicle at Harrisburg; and they must be almost tired of waiting to know what *he* has to say for himself,—what good and substantial reasons he can give, why the Whigs of the South, by virtue of the compact signed and sealed at said conventicle, should be harnessed into the "Harrison" team, and be compelled to pull in the same "traces" with the cut-throat Garrisons, the fanatical Tappans, &c.

AN UNCHANGED REPUBLICAN.

DISTRESSING FIRE IN WILMINGTON.

A fire broke out in Wilmington yesterday at two o'clock, A. M. near the Court House, which was consumed. We learn by a passenger in the stage last night, that the two most important squares for business, and the value of property were consumed, with the exception of the Cape Fear Bank and two or three other buildings, which were preserved by the great efforts made, in consequence of great rewards offered by the owners.

The two squares burnt, were those North East and North West of the Court House, the latter extending to the river and being that on which was the Custom House and Cape Fear Bank. The former, that on which Reston's Hotel and Dawson's Store were situated.

We have no room for further particulars, as we stop the press to give this hasty and calamitous notice.—*North Carolinian, 18th Jan.*

FLORIDA.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 3d instant says:

"Gen. Taylor, we learn, has commenced operations in Middle Florida. He advances from Tallahassee eastward in three columns. On the 22d, the column advancing towards Deadman's Bay after marching twenty miles, sent a part of the baggage train back, which was intercepted by the Indians, and the teamster killed. There is evidence that the Indians have crossed the Suwanee."

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 28th ult. says:

"On Saturday night last, the dwelling of Major J. S. Taylor, about six miles from Monticello, was attacked by Indians and burnt to the ground. The family made their escape.

From the Albany Argus, 3d inst.

THE GREAT STORM.

It appears that the storm of Saturday and Sunday, which raged all around us, was even more severe at the west than in this vicinity, and eastward. A letter from Auburn written Sunday evening says:

"We were visited by an almost unprecedented snow storm, which commenced early on Friday evening, and still prevails with unabated violence, (Sunday, 9. P. M.) It is difficult to tell with precision to what depth the snow has fallen, as for the last 24 hours, the wind has been strong from the west, and the snow is consequently much drifted.

"The roads are now literally impassable, or at all events, only with the greatest exertion and force.

"At this moment we are without mails from the East since yesterday noon, (except express mail,) and from the West since Friday night, 12 o'clock.

From the information I have, I am induced to believe that this storm is as severe West, and probably more severe, than East of this place."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Severe Cold.—The Year has "opened rich" in cold weather. The Thermometer at the Albany academy gives the following record:

January 1st.

At 6 A. M.	4 degrees	below zero.
11 "	1 "	above "
3 P. M.	1 "	below "
7 "	7 "	" "

January 2d.

At 6 A. M.	11 degrees	below zero.
8 "	4 "	" "
11 "	1 "	above "

At Ballston Spa at 7 A. M. on the 1st inst, the thermometer stood at 14° below zero. At Utica on the same day at 6 A. M. it was 13° below.—Yesterday morning at 6 A. M. the thermometer at Shaker Village (Watervliet) marked 20 degrees below zero.

Congress.—The synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, prepared for this week's paper, is necessarily crowded out by the great press of other matter.

In our next, we will endeavor to make amends.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 16th inst., by David R. Linn, Esq., Mr. JOHN UTZMAN, Jr., to Miss MARY WORMINGTON.

In this County, on the 7th instant, by Allen Rose, Esq., Mr. ADAM STIREWALT to Miss JUDITH C. SHULLBERINGER.

"Down with the foolish man, we say,
Who will not yield to woman's sway;
Who changes from his singleness,
Is sure of perfect blessedness."

In this County, on the 9th instant, by Abel Cowen, Esq., Mr. JOHN ERWIN to Miss SARAH CORRIHER.

In Lexington, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Jesse A. Rankin, Mr. JAMES P. STIMSON to Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS.

In Davidson County, on Sunday night, the 12th instant, Mr. GEORGE CLODFELTER to Miss CHRISTINA GRIMES.

At London, on the 30th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Gen'l. J. P. HENDERSON, Minister from Texas, to Miss FRANCES, daughter of John Cox, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 16th inst., Mr. ENOCH PHILLIPS, in the 63rd. year of his age. The deceased has left a large family, and numerous friends to mourn his loss.

NEW CONCERN

AT

Davidson College.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into Co partnership in the Mercantile business, under the firm of

BROWN & SPARROW;

and solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former concern of Michael Brown; they hope by attention to business, a good stock of GOODS and at low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

MICHAEL BROWN,
THOMAS W. SPARROW.

January 24, 1840. 3t.

P. S. Those indebted to the former concern of Michael Brown, (which was dissolved on the 12th inst.,) will please call and settle the same, with Thomas W. Sparrow, who is fully authorised to grant discharges.

Jan. 13th, 1839. MICHAEL BROWN.

Wanted

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless **Castor Oil.**

☞ Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, on the 1st day of January, 1840.

Agner, Miles
Anderson, Mary Jane
Andrews, George
Barber, Elias
Brown, Moses L.
Brown & Chambers, (2)
Burage, Edward
Black, Capt. James A.
Brown, Henry W.
Bradshaw, Preston
Brown, Willson (2)
Brinkle, Christian
Burns, James H.
Bates, William
Bishop, R. M.
Barker, John B.
Beverly, Mr.
Bullen, Mrs. Catharine,
Carter, Allen
Cashion, John
Carren, Henry
Crowell, Buckner
Coffield, Benjamin
Clerk, Superior Court
Chaplain, Noah
Carr, Maj. James E. (2)
Cauble, Henry
Canup, John
Dawson, James B.
Dejernett, Miss Ann R.
Davis, Miss Lucinda
Douglass, John
Dickins, Mrs. Sarah
Dowland, Henry (2)
Davidson, Samuel O.
Davis, Miss Ann W.
Dickson, Clementine
Ellis, Robert
Edmunds, Samuel
Fraley, Samuel
Fowler, Dr. T. J. (2)
Ford, R. W.
Ferguson, Moses
Ford, John
Ford, Mrs. M. E.
Frohock, Mrs. E. M.
Fraley, Jacob
Ford, Robert
Graham, Miss Zelpha
Goodman, George
Grubson, William
Gram, Valentine
Horton, A. W.
Harbin, Col. Cast. (2)
Hillin, Josephus
Huntington, John
Hartman, George
Hornbarrier Daniel
Hielick, Simeon
Hackett, W. H.
Hamlet, Andrew J.
Hill, Henry
Harris William
Hair, Robt. or Josiah
Hide, John
Klutts, Josie or Solomon
Kelly, Edmund
Kruder, Mrs. Elizabeth
Kirk, Stephen
Kilpatrick, R. H.
Lyster, Moses M. (2)
Lafnan, Solomon
Lock, Richard (2)
Lefferts, John L. (2)
Locke, Mrs. Mary
Lyerly, Jacob
Martin, Judge
Morrison, Rufus W. (2)
Mecatum, James
Moyer, John W.
M'Faddin, Hugh
Mitchell, W. L.
M'Connaughey, Mrs. C.
Mitchell, James
Moore, Thomas R.
M'Atee, John
M'Corkle, Miss Nancy
M'Clelland, John
Miller, Jonathan
Moore, W. P.
Morrison, W. R.
Parker, Miss Mary
Pool, Jacob
Parish, Jesse J.
Philips, Enoch E.
Porter, Barry
Rutter, William
Roseman, Miss Nancy
Rorimun, David
Robison, Hugh
Redwine, Pleasant
Ripuft, Joshua
Robison, Mrs. Margery
Roberts, Col. William
Sloan, Samuel
Salut, John
Shuman, John
Swink, Alexander
Scott, Thomas
Steward, Debry
Sachi, Gustavus
Stirewalt, John F.
Stoker, Allen
Stoner, Charles
Stinston, William
Smith, Thos. or Joseph
Sarah, Mrs. M.
Smitheal, George
Tarr, George O.
Troutman, Jacob (2)
Thompson, Col. W.
Turner, Jesse
Trexler, Henry (4)
Trexler, David
Thomason, George
Utzman, Lewis
Whitington, Shade
Woolly, A. F.
Williams, Jacob
Wilson, Catline
Womack, Thomas
Weeks, E. H.
West, Mrs. Mary
Wall, W. W.
Weaver, Other
Warren, Mrs. Martha
Watson, David

Jan 10. H. W. CONNER, P. M.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 1st day of January, 1840.

George Bowers,
James Barkhead,
Biddy Boss or Parnell,
Thomas C. Crump,
Michael Craver,
Andrew Clodfelter,
John A. Davis,
James A. Davis,
Mrs. Rachel Davis,
George Feezer,
George Fritts,
Lewis Fitzgerald,
M. Hammons, constable,
Phillip Hedrick,
Jacob Hedrick,
Francis Hedrick,
Henry Hagy,
Alburt Hamilton,
John Hosking,
Alenith Hunt,
J. F. Heusenwright,
Isaac Kinney,
Solomon Lere,
Enos Laning,
John Lookabill,
Jeremiah Mize,
Nathaniel Markland,
Charles H Mock,
Andrews Miars,
Fereby Medlin, or
John Gallimore,
Harrod Pope,
John Peacock,
Martha Sullivan,
William Turner,
Rebecca Thompson,
Peter Woods,
Isaac Wilson,
Samuel Wertheraw,
Jetson Willis,
George Weavel,

Jan. 10. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

New Bargains.

MONS. ROUECHE

TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a *fresh supply* of Fruits and Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, FRESH HONEY, FRESH CRACKERS, CHEESE, OYSTERS, SARDINES, HERRING, CORDIALS.

—ALSO—

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for *Cash*.

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. tf.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation.) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON*.

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

November 29, 1839. tf

Twin Cot [cotton boll] ton Seed

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this **Office.**

September 20, 1839. tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:

737 pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16 " Apron Checks;
28 " Bed Ticking;
40 " black and colored Cambrick;
120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34 pieces Kentucky Jeans;
23 " red and green Flannels;
167 twilled and duffle Blankets;
25 pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44 " black and colored Merinoes;
416 " Fancy Prints;
18 " grey and blue mixed Sattinetts;
350 Mens' and Boys' Seal Caps;
6 pieces Hot-Anker Bolting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drugs, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do.;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 kegs Powder;
24 hogsheads Sugar;
60 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
20 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, House Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, 8 F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anviles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hot Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving and opening, at their stand at Mill Hill, Cabarrus County, a new and fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hats and Bonnets, &c. In short, their stock comprises almost every article usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

We return our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage we have received and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

Cabarrus County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. tf

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons*.

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

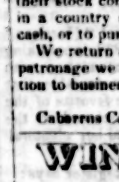
THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

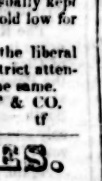
Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Morus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of



Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,



being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

FRESH MEDICINES

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of GENUINE MEDICINES—among which are the following, for the first time offered in this market, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Physicians, to wit:

Tartrate of Iron and Potassa, a mild and excellent Tonic.
Hydrargyrum cum creta, (chalk mercury) an excellent preparation for children.
Precipitated Carbonate of Iron, estimated a much finer preparation than the old rust or carbonate.
Acetate of Potassa, (sal diuriticus.)
Liquor Potassa; Extract of Jalap; Elaterium, very fine, (Clutterbuck's,) and Medicines of all kinds generally used in this country.

—ALSO—

Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Paste-boards, fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, madeira, teneriff, malaga, port, sherry, champaign, muscat, and claret Wines, french, peach, and apple Brandy, Gin, monongahala and old Whiskey, jamaica and new-england Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass-ware, Bottles, lemon and ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket, Books and Maps, Pipes, iron and composition Mortars and Pestles, Candle-wick, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's Brandreth's, Evans', and Phelps' Pills, Houck's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough-Drops, Snuff-boxes, Spices, Pepper, Sauce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back-Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge,

And a thousand other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low, at the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, North Carolina.

January 10, 1840. F

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers offer at Wholesale or Retail,

120 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 do. Foolscap do.;
12 do. Letter do. ruled and unruled
10 Gross Paste-boards;
6 do. Rice Paper;
French and colored Paper for Ladies' use.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS**, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Jewellery for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale, a large and beautiful assortment of

JEWELLERY, Cutlery,

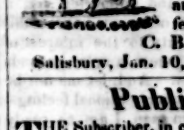
AND A VARIETY OF

FANCY ARTICLES.

Merchants and dealers in the above are invited to call and examine, as they are determined to sell very cheap. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Bargains! Bargains!!



THE Subscribers have just received from the North, six

Family Carriages

AND

BAROUCHES,

Made to order and of the best materials, which will be sold for very moderate prices. They also have on hand

One Fine two-wheel Buggy, And one Sulkey,

With HARNESS for each—all complete.

Those persons desirous of something neat and comfortable to ride in, cannot fail to be pleased both in style and price.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Northern Horses.

THREE PAIR of FINE **Northern Horses** for sale. They are young and well broke and warranted sound and perfectly gentle. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,807 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

DENTISTRY.

W. A. M'CORMICK, M. D.

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at the Mansion Hotel, for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY, in all its various branches, on the most improved and scientific principles, viz. *Scaling, Plugging, Extracting, Inserting Teeth on Pivot, Gold Spring, Plate*, &c.

He is a regular graduate of Medicine, and hopes by attention and assiduity in the line of his profession, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is in possession of a material, not only innocent and easily applied, but far superior to any thing that ever yet has been discovered for *Plugging*, particularly in large cavities where the nerve is exposed and tooth otherwise much diseased, and would particularly recommend it to all before having their teeth extracted, which otherwise might be saved by having them plugged.

P. S. Ladies waited on at their private residences.

December 20, 1839. 2t.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON.

HAVING located himself in the *Town of Salisbury*, offers his professional services to teh citizens of Rowan, and the adjoining counties.

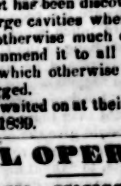
He may be found at Col. LONG'S HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform any and every

DENTAL OPERATION.

N. B. Examinations made without charge—materials and work warranted in all cases.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1839. tf.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,



RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

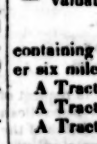
January 10, 1840. F

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

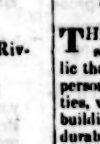
HAS removed his Office to **No. 1**, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. F

Valuable Land



FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:

ONE TRACT

containing **302** acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of **132** acres adjoining the above.
A Tract of **288** acres adjoining the last.
A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS,

containing **709** acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

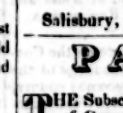
The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. JOHNSON who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.

H. W. CONNOR.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. tf

HORSES FOR SALE.



A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him

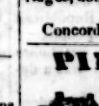
The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Cabinet Work.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has removed his Shop to the House on main street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will continue to prosecute the Cabinet Business in its various branches. *Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.*, made to order, in style and durability not excelled by any work executed in this place or vicinty. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plank, Scantling, and Produce taken in exchange for work. WARREN GREEN.

Salisbury, January 10, 1840. F

Salisbury Female Academy.

The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy

INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss BAKER will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months,	$6 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Potter, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Dees of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

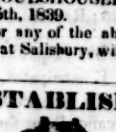
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

$10 REWARD

WILL be given for any information that will lead to the apprehension of a negro boy named AMOS, belonging to Mrs. Mary Steele, of Rowan county, N. C. This boy was arrested on a State's Warrant, in Mecklenburg county, on the 23rd of November last, when I became his bail, and a short time after he absconded, since which time I have been unable to obtain any information of him. THO. J. HOLTON.

Charlotte, Jan. 3, 1840. 3t.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, *Agents.*

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Warrants for sale here.